

THE PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

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PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE

Directory of Phillipsburg Business Houses.

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THE CITY MEAT MARKET Dunn & Townsend, Proprietors. The finest cuts of Beef or Veal in the city. Fresh, Salt and Sugar Cured Meats. We keep only the best Cash paid for Hides.	EAST SIDE FEED STORE F. S. MELLE, Manager. All kinds of Feed, Chop, Bran, Etc. Kirwin and Phillipsburg Flour. FLOUR.	Mrs. G. H. Tucker, MILLINER. New Goods, New Styles, Lowest Prices. G. H. Tucker, PHOTO STUDIO. Picture Frames, Mouldings, Etc. Copying and Enlarging a specialty. South Side Square.	S. D. GOUGH, FLOUR and FEED STORE. BALED HAY A Specialty. Flour exchanged for Hides. North Side Square.
J. L. McGOVERN & CO. Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Xmas Goods. We carry the famous "Heath & Milligan" Paints. Try it.	BAUM HOTEL, JOS. LEE, Propr. BEST MEALS IN THE CITY. Board by Day or Week	Phillipsburg Marble & Granite Works, H. A. MANN, Proprietor. Monumental work of all kinds. Steel and Wire Cemetery Fencing. Your orders solicited.	C. E. STEARNS, Tonsorial Artist. Shaving, haircutting and shampooing in the highest style of the art. Half block north of postoffice. BATHS, Hot or cold, in connection with shop.
P. E. ALBAUGH, LIVERY and FEED STABLE. Finest turnout in the city. Prices reasonable. Man in attendance day or night. South of Phillips Co. Bank.	GEO. C. WEYER, proprietor of Nipps' Feed Mill. Is prepared to do all chopped or exchange work. Will handle Corn in Carload Lots. Will sell Hay and Grain upon the lowest possible margin. Your patronage respectfully solicited. South side of square.	Can You Read your Title Clear? R. FRANK STINSON'S Abstract Books will "show you."	

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Come and see us in regard to that farm you wish to buy or sell. We will help you make the transaction.

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We will write your Insurance in the best companies—companies that pay promptly in case of loss.

We will be pleased to have you call on us when in town. Office in Postoffice Building, first floor, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

MOORE & PORTER.

Let Something Good be Said.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead
Of words of blame, or proof of this and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified,
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Savior bled,
And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said.

—James Whitcomb Riley

AMONG THE EXCHANGES.

Cass Mahin a wife were visiting in town during the past week. They will locate in Phillipsburg, we understand.—Kensington Mirror.

Prof. S. L. Tipton came over from Logan last Friday and joined his family who had been visiting at the home of S. C. Walker since before Christmas.—Smith Co. Journal.

Ed Barber goes back to school Sunday. The next time he comes home we can call him Doctor Barber, as this year will finish his course in the Kansas City Medical College.—Kirwin Globe.

Dr. B. Kelly, the Phillipsburg dentist, was over at Stockton on Friday last and remained a day or two visiting relatives and friends. He reports business good at Phillipsburg.—Stockton News.

Dr. Nelson and wife of Phillipsburg spent New Year's here. Together with her sister, Miss Sweeney of Belleville, Mrs. Nelson was a guest of friends at the ball Monday evening.—Smith Co. Journal.

One of the good things which Smith Center is liable to acquire this year is an electric light plant. Several leading business men have been figuring for some time on a scheme to inaugurate such an improvement.—Journal.

Andrew Harper, of Phillipsburg, Kansas, who is spending the holidays with his parents and friends in this city, was a pleasant caller at this office Saturday. Andrew reports the wheat to be in fine condition in that part of the state, and prospects good for a large crop the coming season.—Atwood Patriot.

Mark Hanna is a gentleman, a scholar and a statesman. He recently sent the editor of The Republic his great speech in the senate on the subsidy bill, in which he makes a showing that republican legislation since 1861 killed off the American merchant marine; and he quotes the figures to prove it. He would, however, like an appropriation of \$180,000,000 to repair the damage done our commerce by the republican party.—Goodland Republic.

Stewart Fife, who is accused of murdering Mr. Richardson at Savannah, Mo., was at one time a resident of Kirwin. He lived in the property now occupied by Henry Klontz. He was then known by the name of "Toots."—Kirwin Globe.

It's a cold day when some "formerly of Kansas" man doesn't bob up and claim attention for awhile.

The many friends of Mrs. Grace Ragsdale will be sorry to learn that the day after her arrival in Missouri her father-in-law's large house and contents were burned. Most of the silverware and other wedding presents belonging to the bride and groom were destroyed, as well as their furs, wraps and other articles of clothing. It was indeed a sad Christmas, but it might have been worse, for though there were several guests in the house at the time, no lives were lost.—Cor. in Kirwin Globe.

Consumption Threatened.

C. Unger, 212 Maple St., Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had the consumption. I tried several remedies and was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me and I have not been troubled since." Geo. James & Co.

Bryan Said It.

We are somewhat surprised at Mr. Cleveland's expression in regard to ex-President Harrison's address at Ann Arbor. He is reported as saying:

I saw a liberal synopsis of it in some of the papers and regard it as the best deliverance yet made on the subject which it discusses. It seems to me those who desire to acquaint themselves with the precise question involved, and what territorial expansion means to our republic and what it threatens our people, cannot possibly be afforded a better means of enlightenment than ex-President Harrison has furnished.

We think it would be difficult to point to a feature of Gen. Harrison's argument that was not fully and ably covered by Mr. Bryan in his speech of acceptance in this city on Aug. 8, 1900. Gen. Harrison showed how the acquisition of the Philippines differed from any former acquisition of territory by the United States. So did Mr. Bryan. We quote a passage that covers it:

Our opponents, conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to confuse imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim Jefferson as a supporter of their policy. Jefferson spoke so freely and used language with such precision that no one can be ignorant of his views. On one occasion he declared: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest." And again he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power, differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The democratic party does not oppose expansion, when expansion enlarges the area of the republic and incorporates land which can be settled by American citizens, or adds to our population people who are willing to become citizens, and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas, and other tracts which have been secured from time to time, enlarged the republic, and the constitution followed the flag into the new territory. It is now proposed to seize upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country, and to force upon the people a government for which there is no warrant in our constitution or our laws.

Certainly the distinction was not made any plainer by Gen. Harrison or any other man. The other chief point made by Gen. Harrison was that the constitution extended wherever the United States extended. That was the position of the democratic party in the last campaign, and Mr. Bryan stated it thus:

Is the sunlight of full citizenship to be enjoyed by the people of the United States and the twilight of semi-citizenship endured by the people of Porto Rico, while the thick darkness of perpetual vassalage covers the Philippines? The Porto Rico tariff law asserts the doctrine that the operation of the constitution is confined to the forty-five states.

The democratic party disputes this doctrine and denounces it as repugnant to both the letter and spirit of our organic law. There is no place in our system of government for the deposit of arbitrary and irresponsible power. That the leaders of a great party should claim for any president or congress the right to treat millions of people as mere "possessions" and deal with them as unresisting slaves by the constitution or the bill of rights, shows how far we have already departed from the ancient landmarks, and indicates what may be expected if this nation deliberately enters upon a career of empire.

The territorial form of government is temporary and preparatory, and the chief security of a citizen of a territory is found in the fact that he enjoys the same constitutional guarantee and is subject to the same general laws as a citizen of a state. Take away this security and his rights will be violated and his interests sacrificed at the demand of those who have political influence. This is the evil of the colonial system, no matter by what nation it is applied.

But there was another point made by Gen. Harrison—that it was "too late" to withdraw honorably from the Philippines. Mr. Bryan did not take that position. On the contrary he said:

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly endorse. If elected I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose: first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are by the Monroe doctrine pledged to protect Cuba.

And as to this we submit that Mr. Bryan was right and Gen. Harrison is wrong. There is no power on earth

"POLLUTED THE FLAG"

Is the way Mark Twain Characterizes President McKinley's Policy in the Philippines.

New York, Jan. 5.—Mark Twain declared at the City Club dinner last night that the war in the Philippines had polluted the American flag, and that he is glad that he did not vote for the Ohio man at the last election.

Mr. Clemens referred to national politics, saying: "I said to myself that it would not do for me to vote for Bryan, and I rather thought—I know now—that McKinley wasn't just right on this Philippine question, and so I just didn't vote for anybody."

"I've got that vote yet, and I've kept it clean, ready to deposit at some other election."

"It wasn't cast for any wild-cat financial theories, and it wasn't cast to support the men who sends our boys as volunteers out to the Philippines, to get shot down under a polluted flag."

"Legislative Grafting."

From an article on "Legislative Grafting" by Ed. Howe, of the Atchison Globe, we clip the following paragraph concerning the text book law:

"Another source of revenue for the grafter is the book bill. This was a regular thing until 1897, when, to the surprise of the grafters the thing passed, and is now a law. More than that, it is a good law. It not only cheapens the books, but it fastens them for five years, and a pupil may move from Marshall county to Wichita, and go right along and do business with the same old books. Before that, books were sold at three prices, and changed every year, and no two counties had the same books. When the bill passed, it was believed that the end of the book grafter had come, but lo, and behold, he now bobs up and says the books are not good! Gyp Wood, of Topeka, has a scheme to keep the law in the statute book. He wants the books improved in character. In addition he wants a eulogy of the 'flag' in the school history, and for a few dollars he would be willing to write it himself. Now Mr. Wood didn't want to throw these books clear out without a trial or jury. His scheme is to do the fair thing. He proposes that once a year the school superintendents shall take a vote on it and pass up their recommendations to the state superintendent, who espouses Wood's scheme. See the nigger in the woodpile? How easy it would be to fix the superintendents! The price would come out of the poor devils who have to buy books."

If Banner Salve

doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine.

that can compel this nation to commit a crime or a blunder but itself. It can go on in the wrong way if it so desires, but if so, it is because it wishes to do so and not because it is compelled to do so.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

Our Friends, The Kansans.

It is claimed that one-half the students who attend the Kansas State University are self-supporting. There are probably less cads to the square mile in Kansas than in any state in the union. The Kansans have their faults—who of us have not?—but these do not lie in the direction of putting on airs and affecting a contempt for work. When a young man graduates from a college in Kansas he is certain to have a useful knowledge of the practical things of life. This is also true of the young women who attend the university, the agricultural college at Manhattan and the Normal school at Emporia. At none of these institutions are the students taught anything which gives them fictitious ideas of life. They are fitted for the strenuous existence which has made Kansas the theater of such an admirable civilization.

This does not mean that the finer accomplishments are neglected. The literary instinct is prevalent in Kansas to a remarkable degree, and the love of art and music is active, as Kansas city has reason to know whenever entertainments of a rare order are given in this city. Nowhere in the union is there a finer equilibrium between the substantial qualities and what may be defined by the broad term of idealism, than in Kansas. This causes a high standard of achievement along all of the lines that contribute to the greatness of a community. While there is nothing dimly resembling dilettantism in Kansas, neither is there anything approaching indifference to or ignorance of the refinements of life or the more elevated spheres of thought.

The self-reliance and sturdy manhood which were developed by the stress and struggle incident to the early settlement of Kansas still survive. The sharp angularity of the pioneers has been modified to a degree in their descendants, but the great prosperity which the state has enjoyed within recent years and the wide diffusion of comforts in the home have not, in the slightest degree, weakened the character of the people. It has made them more agreeable without making them less interesting. The impulse for achievement and advancement is so thoroughly inherent in the Kansas people that it is doubtful whether it will ever disappear. It certainly will not fade out for many years to come.

A large number of the active men and women in Kansas at the present time are natives of the state. A host of young men in various responsible positions are graduates of the university at Lawrence and the other state schools. They are admirable specimens of a hearty, earnest, intelligent manhood. They are, in themselves, the best examples of the true dignity of labor, and they feel all the greater satisfaction in their success, because it has been attained through their own efforts.—K. C. Star.

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TO BUY THE BEST.

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Air Tight Heater

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NO DIRT NO SMOKE

NO DUST FROM ASH PAN. Fire under perfect control at all times. Prices right.

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